LARTIN, General Business Manager

fereign countries one (\$1) dollar per t give old as well as new address changed

FIL, 3000 WALNUT EXYSTONE, MAIN 2000

FRESD AT THE PRILADELPHIA POPTOFFICE AS Philadelphia, Menday, October 1, 1917

#### MORE BILLIONS FOR LIBERTY

Will campaign to launch the second great Liberty Loan begins today. The all is for a minimum of three billions. on years ago the immensity of the sum wuld have staggered the imagination, ince then our theories of finance e radical revision and gun to understand that y our failure properly to tap the of credit and utilize the wealth ants thereof. If the war does eful undertakings, the financing of pare ago, would have seemed hopeless ation the financial feasibility of conng a subway under the English bannel, and a transcontinental railway, waith all along, but have been unable to the evidences of it fully and comely. The war, we surmise, will pare the way for colorsal national and sternational enterprises of priceless h to the comfort and well-being of

tops this year will be worth at least more than they were worth ist year. What is true of crops is true tures. Vast as are the national ed, the nation sucks large part of the ood that is taken from them. cess is a remarkable one and otly encouraging. But were this not re every dollar spent on the war leave these shores forever, were man who supplies a dollar ever

is merely money. The nation's

it back, or any interest upon it, then the entire amount asked by overnment would be subscribed and uld be a good investment.

may is merely money. Man after man gone bankrupt and lived to ride in ince or yachts. There is always to poney to be got. The world is full t it. But few individuals have lost their eter and got it back. Few have sac lend self-respect and lived to regain cover standing. A nation can never be ed by offering its cash in defense the ideals. It can sink into nothing es only by making gold instead of ideals idol. Crocsus had wealth, but it railed him not, and men of Carthage, o valued their wealth above the liberof the State, awoke to find that they deed to the condition of slaves. This metry could afford to sacrifice every ce of gold that is in it, every cent income it possesses, and begin again ory to pay such a price for the vindica of the principles which are menaced spreatened by the conspiracy of plearing. There are few men who can r it to the one medium through which dilien can testify to his indorseof the war, his love of country and develop to its institutions.

Vo take it that a three-billion-dolla the a small thing to ask. It erresponds at all to the conis in South and bloud which the pahing. We who can give or ones can also lend our es, and keep lending or giving Afectives have been attained." planty important that Philip time abould set an exam as country in the promptnorwiptions, for history has a ofer the raided leader in all d'smy twents and the pres-It is worth our wille to

coment is most frank and reassuring. His country is pledged to defend China against aggression, just as we are pledged to protect South America. He maintains that Japan has no desire to attack Chinese sovereignty and that the door

Ishii asks us to "cast out the devil of suspicion and distrust." His principal message seems to be that all thought of a future possible war between his country and ours should be abandoned forever and we certainly have met him half way. Distrust of Japan's motives has siways been a manufactured product in this country. Whenever a Congressman wanted to strengthen an argument for more battleships, he said, "Look at Japan!" He was not concerned for Chinese sovereignty, and he knew that fighting was no way to get trade. But is was an easy argument to cry, "Look at Japan!" and the habit was formed. It is a habit that we are going to cut out, beginning now.

#### TWIN ALLEGIANCES

DHILADELPHIA and New York are now engaged in a fight to a finish with gang autocracy. The issue in both cases is whether the people are to own their own city or hand it over to a little group of corrupt men. While we are fighting for democracy abroad we are fighting for it at home.

Thus the pacifico-Socialist, that strange hyphen of the times, is answered. He has been whining that we ought to make America safe for democracy while making the world safe for it. But that is what we are trying to do, while he helps the Kaiser with one hand and the city gang with the other. He will not vote for Mitchel, just as he would not vote for Blankenburg or for Porter.

It may be said that a man has twin allegiances; one to his country and one to his city. The two go hand in hand, It is not only civic patriotism, it is national patriotism as well, that demands the defeat of the gang in November. For the outrages committed by city gangs distract men's attention from their national duty. These gangs help our enemies abroad by stirring up dissension at the very time that we should be most united.

#### EFFECT OF STEEL PRICES ON TRANSIT

WE HAVE never had much faith in some of the extremely high estimates of the cost of the new transit system. Mr. Taylor has averred that with reasonable care in the awarding of contracts it would be possible to keep far below the cost on which recent calculations have been made. In view of the prices for steel recently fixed by the Government, which may be considered maximum prices for some time to come, would it not be worth the while of the Department of City Transit to prepare new estimates? Deficits that are so much talked about result in large part from prospec tive abnormally high cost of construction. If we can get the first cost back to a reasonable figure, we may get the lease negotiations back also to a reasonable basis.

## METHOD IN GERMAN MADNESS

TITCHENER at the beginning of the K war asked Parliament to authorize the enlistment of 500,000 men, which seemed so trivial a preparation, begun at the eleventh hour to head off Germany's countless legions, that Matthias Erzberer broke into loud guffaws. He wrote:

Germany will be enchanted when this half milion advances against us. We will put some old military man, so decrepit that he can hardly sit on his horse in command of a squadron of semi-inva-lids, and he will soon capture all these English and turn them over to a Barnum to be shown at fairs as the latest wonder of the world!

But Great Britain has raised nearly ,500,000 men and her dominions another 1,000,000 for the British army. So there must be a new loke, the American army Says the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten

Really, any one who has seen parts of the regular army of the Americans and knows something of the modern history of these braves is reminded of Falstaff's Guards. Hindenburg will make short work of the recruits and volunteers from the other side of the great pond should Guards there be time enough to enable them to be trained. Conscientious and cauti-study enables us to say that we need overestimate the American danger. we need not

And now Von Tirpitz informs the Hungarians that America's army is a phantom and that all Central Europe has to do is to hold fast while the U-boats win the war, although he knows that the U-boat campaign is a failure.

But it would be most unwise to dismiss this talk as mere froth. There is method in the madness of these statements. They prove that it is the intention of the German ruling class to deceive the people to the end. They prove that what we have before us is no mere flourish of arms, but some very real and terrible fighting. The masters of Germany know their country is beaten, but they are only concerned for themselves. . It is their own future they are fighting for. If they made peace now on reasonable terms they would see their own power gone. Rather than that they will prefer see Germany so crippled and humiliated that she will not have spirit enough left to ask for self-government. They are not waiting for the Ailies to wear themselves out. They are waiting for Germany to wear herself out, so that she will fail, a broken and intimidated slave, to be ruled over by their sons.

Lending the Government money is just another way of buying an annuity.

Mayor Stands by Bennett.-Headling Well, the evidence seems to show that Bennett stood by the Mayor.

The London Times feels that Gernany has closed the door to peace. daybe so, but we can't help believing that Perahing will open it.

We do not think that any Con resemen got money from the German overnment, but it/is beyond question hat some of them earned it.

#### A HOT FIGHT IN PARADISE WOOD

A Colonel Tells of an Episode Near Chemin-des-Dames

By HENRI BAZIN

the American Army in France with AMERICAN READQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 10.

MY OFFICER escort said to me: "Let out of the trenches after a full forty days stay, during which time it successfully stood the shock of formidable Boche attacks upon three different occasions." Our car rolled rapidly toward a little vil-

I have seen this last year, was a ruined habitation of peaceful country folk. The - regiment of chasseurs had been there three days, coming direct from front-line trenches. Their objective was a partial cleaning up ere full repose, a change of clothing, a decent wash, luxuries that the polius of France have almost forgotten these last three years, and which in mild astonishment they find are still part and parcel of the life of peace they have left

behind them. They had scrubbed themselves and washed themselves, changed their underwear and shirts and socks, put on new uniforms in either part or whole, and for the first time in more than a month removed the mud from their boots and leggings. But for the unmistakable expression of men who

have fought, they were as new soldiers. The sky overhead was gray and the re-cent unaccountable August rains, for all the world, save iciness, like those of November, continued. The village streets were mires of mud. It was a finy village with few houses left standing, and most of these showing shell or shrapnel scars. Little gardens sloped from the gray stone moss-cov-ered cottages to the road, a mass of red field popples and marguerites, the grass showing through them here and there, a touch of green and red and gold and white,

The colonel, with a few of his officers, received us in a peasant's modest home, a simple house of a story and a half, with the typical sloping roof of the French country districts. Here in a scantily furnished room he smiled upon us, bade us welcome and without ado led us to a table on which a map was spread. And in gulet tones he told of one of forty days:

"We stood in the trenches in Paris wood on the Chemin-des-Dames, opposite Courte-con, still in the hands of the enemy. You know the Chemin-des-Dames. It is or was, until torn to pieces by shellfire, an ancient Roman road elevated above water level through a low section resting upon a height, rebuilt in the Napoleonic era on the plateau rising north from Solesons and northeast of Rhelms about the village of

#### A Veritable Inferno

plateau that the front shapes itself at this section, its edges of spur-shaped land den-tiled between little valleys. ond and third line with communications. hail of Boche shells began to fall upon our lines. It was a veritable inferno, great shells sent toward us and bursting everywhere about us, destroying small abri and observation, breaking connection with the rear. That meant the immediate establish-ment of a relay courier system, in which man after man picks up a message and carries it under fire to a given point. It's life-giving business, and to avoid loss of

ne'; sometimes but one. And often during We knew an attack would follow the begin in close formation immediately after the bombardment ceased. And when this noment should be announced by a full in the storm of shells thrown upon us, our men stood to take to the open, to leave their deep shelters and girded to the loins

the message in transmission I divided the

relays into two sections, starting from dif-ferent points and going toward the objective

by different routes. Sometimes both reached

"But on this occasion the granadiers of the Guard left their trenches before the bombardment ceased, while their artillery was still launching shells upon the terri ory to be assaulted.

Here and there along the line our defenses were a wreck. Here and there, too, we had no men living to defend them. Here and there finally, we held firm, a little group of heroic men standing fast in a hell of fire. One of the couriers sent forward with instructions from myself to Major aw the enemy's preparation for assault and understood it was to be something new an assault with a continuous fire, instead of an assault after fire. He immediately abandoned his mission, returned to me and delivered the information, indicating to me on this very map the portions of our line

## that were destroyed, the portions still hold-ing. I sent him back for further recon-naissance. He never returned, Hand-to-Hand Fighting

"But the information he had given me enabled me to learn that a mitrailleuse squad was pouring lead with deadly de-struction into the Boche and that two companies had counter-attacked with the Bochs attack and broken through, to be immediately surrounded; that Captain —, with one company, had come to the rescue and broken the Boche line. I sent forward a fresh battalion in counter-attack. They went through the evemy line like a train through a tunnel and took as prisoners Booke troops that had held some of their

comrades captive for twelve minutes.

There was death all about. Hand to hand and body to body, men fought and died and won and lost, amid shell explosion and bayonet thrust. Later we found two of our machine guns intact and every man of each crew dead about them. We fought the fight all night and gave more than we At dawn we held true to the previ night's positions, save for a few meters here and there, and by 9 in the morning we had regained these. Not a foot of our line was in enemy hands. Not an observation post belonging to us was taken. All our tine was ours. Our dead and theirs attested

After a moment's sflence he said, "Let us stroll through the village. Here during this walk I saw again the true France, the fighting France, that has astonished Germany and the world; saw why France is what she is—what she has so often proved herself to be during these last three years. Saw it in countless little significant ways. For one, the smiles of affection between the colonel and his men. "They are all des bravea," he eaid; "all. Ces chere enfants!"

Ces chers enfants!"

Stopping to speak to some of them I was struck by a curious combination of pride and confusion in their expression. They all had about the same thing to may to me; yes, it had been something like hell out there, but they had come through it, and after a little while they would, be ready to go in it again if need be. They had had a chance to clean up, to eat, to sleep and rest; never had the pinard tasted so sood and now they were going an repos, back home to see their own. And one added with a smile, "Til he gind to see my wife and the two boys again."

I looked at this smilling, no larger roung, can who was going home for a tiny spettialing something of enhancements before a tiny anether and the true had been something to the state of the control of the same trees.

#### Tom Daly's Column

TO A PLAIN SWEETHEART love thee, dear, for what thou art, Nor would I have thee otherwise, For when thy lashes lift apart, I read, deep-mirrored in thine eyes The glory of a sinless heart,

Wert thou as fair as thou art good, It were not given to any man With during eyes of flesh and blood To look thee in the face and scan The splendor of thy icomanhood.

#### Clawss

SATURDAY, at 2:30 p. m. approximately, I was eating and drinking an ice cream seda at a well-known Chestnut street candy store where the material is lage, a village that, like hundreds of others good and the girl behind the counter a bit untidy. I paid ten cents for said soda and had not less than one thousand dollars' worth of fun out of it; to wit as follows:

A husky girl (Swede perchance) at my left was counting a pile of checks when the dame entered. She looked round and spying only said Swede (perchance)

auoted "You are busy, aren't you" and the voice said, "You poor, benighted, useless

THE. I gave it the once over. It was dressed proper, as would become a duchess walking incog., but there was a suspicious color on her cheeks that ended in a suspicious straight line at the jaw.

Enter a little girl, back of the counter. dim, black-haired, untidy, not pretty, but rather intelligent as to looks.

The voice came forth again, to the little dark girl. There was class to that voice. I know class when I hear it, or i ought to, but I can't tell yet whether that voice wasn't just a little too classy. Anyway, it said: "I'd like a sliced chicker (what'd she expect, chicken a la king?) sandwich and a ginger ice cream sodi with a good deal of ginger, please (that was a new one on me). How much will that be?"

And the voice said: "'Tis I! Behold I, the most wonderful woman in the world, I who condescend to address you You, you insignificant, useless, low-down good-for-nothing atom of humanity. Be impressed! There is nothing like me in the world. Bow down, worship, and understand that, though I am always polite I have not, as a matter of fact, seen you at all," and the queen, duchess and granddame all in one went across to the desk to buy her thirty-five-cent check.

Was the black-haired kid duly im pressed? She was-not! She clicked her heels together, stood up very straight, put "It is upon the outlined form of this her left arm against her side, brought her right hand, palm outward, to her temple in the saluting posture, and for "Paradise wood is partially inclosed in one of these valleys. The trenches of our regiment were in its very center, first, second and third line with communications, the tongue flew out and downward over the control of the communications." her lower lip-not at the duchess. Then On the fourth day after our occupation of this sector, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a she rolled her eyes and grinned at me and I heard her whisper to herself, "My goodness!" and the voice said: "Forget it! You can't pull none o' that stuff 'round here. Say! I see more real ladies in a day than you do in a year. You can't put none o' that over on me."

I slipped off my stool and went my way. But if the duchess sees these lines I'll be indebted if she'll tell me whether that red stuff was only paint or some terrible affliction. A. CRABB.

## Can You Remember Your Hats?

KIT MORLEY, the young author of whom we spoke to you briefly the other day, had what he calls "a great adventure in Norristown." "In a shop window," sez he, "I saw a cap made out of some receive the Boche shock, We had only one fabric counterfeiting the spotted fur of alm—the alm of Verdun and all the rest of the leopard. It was remarkable. Who fabric counterfeiting the spotted fur of on earth do you suppose would wear a lid like that?" Oh, some young savage, Kit. We wore one ourself many, many year ago. Let's see if we can trace our hats and caps back to the beginning:

Well, here's this fine Stetson we won' last fall on the election, and which is plenty good enough for the winds of 1917. 18 to play with. And hopping lightly over the many straws, felts and derbies which are too modern to be interesting. we come to a mouse-colored derby with a peaked crown (circa 1892) which made us look like a squireen in one of Dion Boucicault's plays. Beyond that there were several sane intervals. Then came a cartwheel straw hat with a black underbrim (circa 1888). About the same time our winter thatch was an enormous derby which made our Adam's apple shout aloud to every passerby. And only a few years before that we used a fried egg; a low white dip, with our initials on a silk band inside. Now we come to the leopard skin." It was a plush polo cap and looked like heck.

Our first real hat (after baby caps with "boomaladdies") was a feit telescope. If any of you can remember that bird, you're old enough to vote this new party ticket.

BOB MISHLER says he knows the color of Frank R. Stockton's hair, "Why," sez he, "when I was a kid in knee preeches one of me buddles was a feller be the name of 'Muggins,' and every once in awhile F. R. S. used to come down to 'Mansard Square' to see his brother, who was Muggins's Dad, and the whole gang had a good look at Uncle Frank's black hair and heard of the stories about tigers and things that his uncle told."

#### "-Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt" Remember when you used to pull your boiled shirt over your head?—Bufalo

boiled shirt over your head?—Buffalo News.
And hooked your bow tie at the back of your celluloid collar?—Pittsburgh Post.
And went out buggy riding on Sunday afternoon?—Boston Globe.
And hought three pounds of pork for a quarter?—New York World.

And wore a fancy vest with nearly every color of the rainbow !- Sportonburg Journal.

And twisted knots in our socks to keep them up?—Aikea Joursal.
And bought a strawberry milkshake for a nickel a glass—Pickens Sentinel.
And wanted the girls to think you a regular "lah-de-dah"?—Houston Post. And wore a short covert-cloth overcoat ver our wide-wate suit.

EVEN ONE so unagricultural as our ook editor churhled as he passed over o us this ad from the Newtown (Conn.





#### PROGRESS ON BIG PLANT NEAR CITY

Westinghouse Company Expects All the Buildings to Be Completed by January 1

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I take pleasure in responding to a request for a brief description of my company's latest manufacturing development near Philadelphia. Starting thirty-one years ago on the ton

another concern, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has grown and expanded until for liself and some fourteen subsidiary corporations it owns and open ates twenty-one separate factories or sets of factories distributed through eight States. It has outstanding just under \$75,000,000 of capital stock and no bonds-there being, however, a little less than \$3,000,000 of debt, represented mostly by the remnant of a note issue still to be liquidated before the company's property will belong entirely unencumbered to its shareholders.

The company directly or through its subsidiary companies is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling a wide variety of electrical and steam machinery and appliances, ranging all the way from the smallest lamp socket and switch and the miniature incandescent lamp to the largest generating units for electric powe. houses or for ship propulsion. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, the gross sales totaled just under \$90,000,000, he largest year's business in the company's

During 1916 it was decided to increasexisting facilities, and after an exhaustive study of the advantages of manufacturing in different parts of the United States the Philadelphia district was selected as the most desirable location. A tract of land or about 500 acres was acquired, situated between the towns of Essington and Lester about nine miles from City Hall, and having a frontage of something more than one mile on the Delaware River, and at just about the close of the year 1916 the immediate construction of a factory development thereon was begun.

## To Employ 5000 Men

The first section of this development is now rapidly nearing completion. In fact, manufacturing operations were started there the latter part of August, and it expected that by or before January 1 all of the buildings and equipment will be ready for production. There will be seven buildings, aggregating approximately fourteen acres of floor space, which when fully manned will furnish employment for about 5000 people and call for a monthly payroll of more than \$400,000.

About 5000 tons of structural steel are being used in a ferneways.

being used in the framework and roofs of the buildings, and between five and six miles of railroad track on the company's prop-erty are necessary to provide transportation facilities. The Chester branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway runs hrough our property, passing immediate, orth of the first development, and that company is making an extensive change in the grade and alignment of its main tracks and constructing a new yard at that point. The Pennsylvania Raliroad Company has almost completed the construction of an entirely new branch line bordering our

development on the south.

The section now nearing completion will be utilized by the Westinghouse Company for the production of steam turbine engines. and if now seems more than probable that the Federal Government will require to-entire output of these works running at their maximum capacity on turbines for

## Ready for Rapid Extension

The factories now building will amount to between 25 per cent and 20 per cent of as ultimate dayslopment planned for this property. Most of the grading necessary and much other praliminary work for the

contribution to the prosperity of the region just south of Philadelphia through the medium of its payrolls alone should amount to \$1,000,000 or more a month.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has long maintained one of the most important branch offices in Phila-delphia, and, being a corporation chartered by the State of Pennsylvania and having its headquarters at East Pittsburgh, has felt at home in your city. The Essington development when completed will be mu... the largest of the company's many facto-ries; will give us a renewed and increasing interest in the prosperity of Philadelphia, of Chester and the intervening country, and we hope will result in even closer and more friendly relations with Philadelphia's vast business interests than those which we have been privileged to enjoy heretofore CALVERT TOWNLEY.

Assistant to the President, Westinghou Electric and Manufacturing Co.

## New York, September 29.

COAST DEFENSE RESERVISTS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—It was with a great deal of pleasure that I noticed in yesterday's Evening Ledger the pictures of some of the coast

defense reservists at Cape May.

I believe that this is the first that any of our Philadelphia papers have printed regarding this camp, and so far newspapers are concerned I don't any one outside of those who have boys in this camp knew that there was such a this camp knew that there was such a place. I hope that your paper will give us more of what is going on at this camp, as ost of the boys are from Philadelphia.

Another subject that I wish to comment

on is the discriminating charges in the fare the railroad companies are making. Last Saturday 500 of these boys had leave to come home and stay till Sunday evening The Philadelphia and Reading consented to run a special for them leaving Cape May at 1:30 Saturday afternoon and re-turing leaving Camden Sunday evening at 9 o'clock. For this accommodation they charged them \$2.50 for the round trip. Now. if it had been a party of Philadel-phians that wanted to go on a fishing trip and good time they would have had the same accommodations for \$1 a round trip. Here are a lot of boys who have left their home or schools, some of them good nos-tions to answer their country's call, an the privilege of serving their country these great patriotic corporations charge them two and one-half times as much as they would an ordinary person. I understand that these boys will be ed to come home every two or weeks and there will be 500 to 1000

that will come at a time.

J. C. DRASHER.

Philadelphia, September 26.

# DREAM UNFULFILLED

She has gained by her arms the terri-tories of Beigium. Luxemburg, Serbia, a small but rich section of northern France and parts of Lithuania, Poland and Ru-mania—a total of a little less than 204,000 square miles.

Except for an insignificant corner in southern Africa, all her colonies, over a million square miles.

Virtually all her shipping not bottled up in Bremen and Hamburg, a long estimated in tonnage at 2,600,600.

Of the flower of her youth, more than 2,000,000. She has lost: . Except for an

In cash, nearly \$29,000,009,000 to be added to her national debt.

Before the war, though unpopular as

people, Germany was honored among all nations for her intellectual scholarship and her industrial efficiency. She has lost irreher industrial efficiency. She has lost irre-trievably this respect and won in its place the mingled hatred and contempt of the civ-ilized world. Scarcely a considerable neutral nation is left except those whose safety com-

nation is left except those whose safety com-pels their neutrality. No one thinks Germany can retain her gains. No one imagines that she can re-cover her losses. It is not strange that some of the German people are seriously discussing among themselves the question whether it is not time to change their business managers.-The Outlook

## YOU GAN NEVER TELL

would have expected a year ag

#### What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is the Dutch name for The Hague?

Name the member of the German Reichstag who, in 1996, exposed maladministration in German Sauthwest Africa. He has been in the public eye of late in connection with pence proposals.

How many dramatic situations are there?

What are the charge-graphy-

4. What are the charges against President Monler, of the Parls Court of Appeals?

5. Who is Charles A. Doyen? 6. In military phrascology, what is a "pem-

7. Who composed the opera "La Gloconda"? 8. When was the typewriter invented?

 Who were the two German attaches re-called from the United States in 1915? 10. What does "Ragnarck" signify in Scan-dinavian mythology?

## Answers to Saturday's Quiz

 Sapphe was a Lesbian poetess, the head of a coterie of young women, whom she addressed in her bries, and whom she in-structed in her art. She lived about 600 H. C., frasments of her work surviving. 2. A drastic reduction in the price of bread is expected to result from the "standard out plan," about to be effected by Her-bert Hoover and his food administration.

3. The Kaiser has been compared by modern poets to Tidal, a ruthless, militaristic king, described in Genesis. 4. Tientsin. China, is threatened with de-struction by flood.

struction by flood.

5. A lemur is a kind of necturnal mammal, especially of Madagusear, allied to the monkey, but with a pointed muzzle.

6. "Probation after death" is a theological doctrine, according to which man's furture destiny is not unaiterably fixed at death, but either all men or a certain class of men will be placed on trial in another life for a definite period or until they shall have yielded to God's redeeming love.

7. Theodore Rescardit, namely coined above.

7. Theodore Roosevelt's newly coined phrase,
"neo-copperheads," with reference to
seditious attitudes in the United States
toward the war, means "new traitors,"
A copperhead is a venemous American
snake.

8. The scientific name for infantile paralysis is pollumyelifis.

p. United States marines now abroad have been split up into provest guards in cities and villages of France and also England. 10. "Das ewig Weibliche zieht uns hinan" means "The eternal Womanly leads us entward." The purase occurs in Goethe's "Faust."

THE BLUE ANCHOR TAVERN DHILADELPHIA'S old taverns seem to have been cut to the scale of the English ones of the period. At least they preserved the atmosphere which saturates "The Pickwick Papers," and their bubbling punch and creamy ale, seen in retrospect, bring up instant visions of Mr. Jingle, Doctor Slammer

and Job Trotter. So far as size is concerned, the modern imagination rather boggles at the ancient ideas of comfort and space. Instead of the big cafes and high-ceilinged grills of the Three years ago Germany began this war for the conquest of Middle Europe. What has she gained? What has this gain diminutive an institution as the Blue Anchor Tavern. This was 22 by 12 feet, with a two-story height. Catering "to man and beast," these jolly little affairs of hostelries featured the apple-cheeked barmaid and the supeptic landlord. Napery and tables were immaculate, commentators assure us. and the food alluringly wholesome. The rearing fire of such places, insisted on by every novellet from Charles Dickens to

Compton McKenzie, was not lacking. The rooms were small, the beds hard, the floors bare, the windows tiny. Discussions of news and politics took place in the inns, which were a substitute for the twe century business exchanges and clubs, Complaints against intemperance were heard, but not so often as might have been ex-

All the earliest innkeepers were Friends, at least so far as the Blue Anchor was concerned. In front of this attractive reserv at teast so tar as the Blue Anchor was concerned. In front of this attractive resort William Penn met and chatted most intimately with the Indians. The recorded fact that he sat on the ground with them, ate their roasted hominy and acorns and outdid them at jumping recalls the grave Priend's disapprobation of such frivoilty. However, be carried his point.

So the Buse Anchor grew into the stature of a prominent institution. "It was the key to the city, and really at first the only public building," remarks an authority. It was